NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price $2 per Annum—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1813. [VOL. II.—NO. 2[illegible]]

Tributetothebrave.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store,

AN Account of the Funeral Honors bestowed on the remains of Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. LUDLOW; with the Eulogy pronounced on the occasion, by the Hon. JOSEPH STORY. To which is prefixed, a statement of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, with relative Documents, and Biographical and Poetical Notices.—Price 50 Cents.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

FIFTY Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And a supply of Burbank's superfine LETTER-PAPER, at $5 per Ream.

Sept. 11, 1813.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale at No. 95, Thames-street,

8000 lbs. Pilot BREAD.
15 Pipes Gin.
100 bales Cassia.
5 kegs Richmond Tobacco.

Newport, Sept. 10.

David Rodman,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand, to the shop No. 109, next south of James Center's, where he has for sale, a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, many of which are of his own manufacture.—In the room, back of the shop, he carries on the Boot and Shoe-making business, for which purpose he employs several good workmen, and intends keeping a supply of the best materials.

BOOTS of the various kinds, made in a superior manner, at short notice.

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1813.

Gunpowder Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having become interested in the manufacturing of Gunpowder, at Westfield, (Mass.) in connexion with Mr. *Charles Douglass*, informs his friends and the public, that he shall in future be enabled to supply them with Gunpowder, of a superior quality, and on very reasonable terms, at his store, No. 54, State-street, Boston, where he has also on hand, English Tower proof and Dupont & Co's best Gunpowder; refined and crude Nitre; cannon balls and grape shot; Cannon of various sizes; musket and pistol balls; patent shot; brimstone; bar and pig lead, with every article for the armament of Ships of war, and Military Companies.

ELIJAH WITHINGTON.

☞ Cannon, musket and pistol Cartridges; Gunpowder, Shot, Balls, Flints, &c. by Retail, as above, by

A. WELLER.

Boston, July 20.

File Manufactory.

THE Subscribers have lately established a FILE Manufactory, in Union Village, Washington County, New-York, under the firm of WILLIAM T. JAMES & Co.—Holding a patent right from the U. S. they manufacture Files, cut by water machinery, of various descriptions, equal if not superior in correctness to any imported, and none inferior in temper.—They calculate shortly to have a quantity to dispose of at their Factory, mostly of saw-mill and hand-saw Files, which they presume to warrant equal to any imported.—They likewise offer for sale, rights to use their patent, to companies or individuals, also for states or counties.—Those who wish to purchase, are recommended to come and inspect the machinery, and be witness of its performance, which far exceeds any thing of the kind ever invented. One person may with ease attend 4 chissels, which with close attention, will cut 14 dozen large files per day.

WILLIAM T. JAMES, & Co.

Union Village, (N. Y.) July 19.

Union College Lottery, No. 4.

25,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 25,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	5000
2	do	2000
5	do	1000
10	do	500
20	do	200
30	do	100
80	do	50
8700	do	10

9001 Prizes, and only 15,999 Blanks, not two blanks to a Prize. The first 2000 blanks entitled to 10 dollars each. Drawing positively commences on the 1st of Oct. next. Price of whole Tickets $8-50, quarters 2-37. Prize Tickets taken in payment.—A few warranted undrawn Tickets in the Plymouth Beach Lottery now drawing—nearly all the high Prizes in the wheel—may be obtained of J. C. SHAW, if applied for immediately. Nothing venture—nothing have.

NOTICE—In consequence of the failure of the drawing at the time appointed of the 2d Baptist Society Lottery in Providence, those who purchased Tickets of J. C. SHAW, are requested to return them and receive their money back.

Newport, Sept. 10.

Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN S. SHERBURNE, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Hampshire, I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libel has been filed before the said Judge—viz.

A Libel by *Samuel C. Handy*, of Portsmouth, in said district, commander of the private armed schooner Fox, of Portsmouth, against the following goods, wares and merchandize, namely,

Six casks of Camphire, seized and taken on the high seas; and four boxes of window Glass, also seized and taken on the high seas; and also three bales of Dry Goods, which were likewise seized and taken on the high seas; all which goods, wares and merchandize were captured as aforesaid on the high seas, by the said Samuel C. Handy, and the other officers and crew of the said private armed schooner Fox, pursuant to a commission from the President of the U. S. under the seal of the U. S. against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and of the subjects thereof, and brought into Portsmouth, within the District aforesaid, said goods, wares and merchandize belonging, as it is alledged by the libellant, to the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof.—The said six casks of Camphire having been taken from the ship HOPE, whereof *E. W. Smith* was late master; the said four boxes of Window Glass, from the sch'r *Brother & Sister*, whereof John Stewart was late master; and the said three bales of Dry Goods from the brig *Chance*, whereof William Rodgerson was late master; all which vessels and goods were captured by the libellant and said officers and crew on the high seas as aforesaid.

And trial will be had on said Libel, at a District Court, to be holden at Portsmouth aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next. Of which, all persons interested, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand in Portsmouth this 26th day of August, A. D. 1813.

ELIAS LIBBEY, *Deputy Marshal.*

ATTENTION!

THE following persons are appointed Regimental staff officers for the 1st Regiment, first Brigade of militia for the counties of Newport and Bristol.—Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, *Chaplain.*—Dr. Benjamin W. Case, *Surgeon.*—Samuel W. Vinson, *Surgeon's Mate*—Thomas Hudson, jun. *Pay-Master.*—Reuben Taber, *Adjutant*—Elisha Chase, *Quarter-Master*—Robert Chappell, *Serjeant-Major.*—Samuel Dexter, *Quarter-master's Sergeant* who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ISAAC STALL, *Lt. Col. Com. of the 1st Reg. first Brigade.*

Newport, Sept 2, 1813.

RICH AND ELEGANT

Dry Goods.

James Hammond,

At No. 104, Thames-street.

HAS just received, and offers for sale, an assortment of elegant English DRY GOODS, superior to any that have ever been offered for sale in this town.—The following articles comprize a few of their kinds; the variety of each are only to be equalled by their elegance.

London Prints, undress'd fast colours.
Do. do. dress'd do. do.
Mersailles Vestings, buff, figur'd and white extra fine.
4, 5, 6, 7, and 8-4 figured and twill'd Shawls.
A few twill'd scarlet long Shawls, with embroidered borders of rich colours
Buff, blue and pink corded Ginghams.
4-4 and 6-4 leno Muslins, new figures.
Book and mull mull Muslins.
4 4 and 6 4 twill'd and plain dress'd and undressed black Cambricks.
6-4 extra fine white Cambricks.
2 and 3-4 fine white Jeans.
Long colored, and extra long white kid Gloves.
short do. very nice, white and colored.

ALSO,

Just received a fresh supply of American COTTON GOODS, among which are, Ginghams of new figures, fast colors and fine.—Also, shirting and sheetings, a very extensive assortment of the same, of improved qualities in fineness and whitening.

Newport, August 27.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new assortment and a great variety of SHOES, among which are Roman sandals and Grecian slippers, laced, plain, and trimmed do. of every fashionable kind and colour; men's fine shoes and pumps; women's, misses and children's morocco and leather shoes, of almost every description; men's low priced lined and bound shoes and pumps, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms; also, a good assortment of trunks, morocco and binding skins, boot soals, webbing and cord; Italian paste blacking, invented by an Italian chemist in Rome; this incomparable blacking is beautiful in its appearance, and softening and useful to the leather; one canister of this blacking will last as long again as any other of the same price, and is used with one fourth part of the labour.—*Also for sale*, 25 kegs of Negro-head Tobacco.

Newport, July 31.

Upland Cotton:

42 Bales Upland COTTON, of a superior quality.
700 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.
3000 Bushels Lisbon SALT.

For sale, by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 13.

Sugar & Flour.

150 Barrels superior Muscovado SUGAR.
50 do. Superfine FLOUR.
50 do. Rye Do.

For sale, by

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT, and SAMUEL LOPEZ.

Newport, August 13.

Samuel J. Potter,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock.

FOUR Cases elegant Boston HATS of a superior quality, and newest fashion.—*Likewise*, A few dozen youth's black and drab castors, all of which he will sell unusually cheap.

Newport, July 30.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Exeter, one mile from Exeter hollow, and 5 miles from Wickford, containing 150 acres of excellent Land, with a large two story Dwelling-House, barn and corn house. Said Farm is well proportioned for ploughing, pasturing and wood land.—For further particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, living on the premises, or to CALEB ARNOLD.

Scituate, Sept. 4.

New Goods.

Just opened and for sale at No. 175, Thames-street, by

E. W. Lawton,

A LARGE Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are many new and elegant Articles

Newport, Sept. 4

GROCERIES.

The following fresh Groceries may be had cheap, at

E. W. LAWTON's.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong TEAS
Green Coffee by the bag or pound
Boston Chocolate
Ground mustard, 3 qualities by the lb.
Zant currants and prunes
Brown and white sugars, by the barrel. or smaller quantity
Molasses by the Hhd. or gallon
Essence of Spruce, by barrel or gallon
Spices, &c.—20 boxes sperm candles
One Ton Logwood
Three bales Upland Cotton
3 do heavy Pepper
1 barrel Indigo, &c.

ALSO,

A consignment of One Hundred lbs. of sewing Silk, of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 4.

Notice.

THE Partnership in Trade heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAM ENGS & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts, and all those who are indebted to them, to make payment to GEORGE ENGS, who is hereby authorized for that purpose.

WILLIAM ENGS,
GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, August 27, 1813.

THE HARDWARE business will be continued by GEORGE ENGS, with the usual Assortment, at the old stand, No. 170 Thames-street, and he solicits a continuance of the favours of his friends and the public.

August 27, 1813.

Attention!

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

THE Company will meet at *FORT GREENE* in Citizen's dress, without arms, on *WEDNESDAY* morning next, at 6 o'clock, and continue to meet on each succeeding Wednesday, until further orders, for the purpose of practising the battery exercise.—The Roll to be called at 6 o'clock.

BENJAMIN FRY, *Col.*

Newport, Sept. 10.

SALT.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon SALT, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, July 30.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his stores on the Wharf,

20 Hhds. Muscovada SUGAR.
30 Bbls. do. Do.
300 do. pickled Herring.
10 hhd. sweet flavor'd RUM.
1100 Bushels Corn.
20 hhd. Lime.

Newport, July 1.

William White,

Has for sale,

50 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES.
40 bbls. superfine Philadelphia Flour.
10 half-bbls. do. do. Do.
20 barrels Rye Flour.
4 Pipes country Gin.

Newport, August 7.

Naval Record.

FROM THE BOSTON AMERICAN SENTINEL.

Of the Capture of the British brig BOXER, by the United States brig ENTERPRIZE.

ON Monday, the 6th inst. at 8, P. M. anchored in this harbour, the U. S. brig Enterprize, (late Lt. Wm. Burrows commander) with H. B. M. brig Boxer, (late Capt. Blyth) her prize, of equal force, captured on the 5th inst. after an action of 45 minutes; the following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the officers on board the Enterprize:

Sept. 5th, at 5, A. M. light winds from N. N. N. Penmaquid bearing North 8 miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind, with the larboard tacks on board. At half past 7, the brig weighed and fired 3 shots as a fishing boat, for the purpose of ascertaining what we were, (as we have since learnt).—At half past 8, the brig fired a shot as a challenge, and hoisted 3 English Ensigns, and immediately bore up for us.—At 9 we tacked, kept away South, and prepared for action. At half past 9, it fell calm, the enemy bearing N. N. W. distant 4 miles. At half past 11, a breeze sprung up from the S. W. which gave us the weather gage, we manœuvred to the windward, until 2, P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At a quarter past 2, P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted 3 ensigns, and fired a shot at the [illegible].—At 3 P. M. tacked and bore [illegible] the enemy, taking him to be one of H. M. brigs of the largest size. At a quarter past 3, the enemy being within half pistol shot, gave three cheers, and commenced the action by firing her starboard broadside. We then returned them 3 cheers, with our larboard broadside, when the action became general. At 20 minutes past 3 P. M. our brave commander fell, and while lying on deck, refusing to be carried below, raised his head, and requested, *that the flag might never be struck.* At half past 3, we ranged a-head of the enemy, fired our stern-chaser, rounded too on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside. At 35 minutes past 3, the enemy's main-top-mast and topsail yard came down. We then set the foresail, and took a position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him, until 45 minutes past 3, when he ceased firing and cried for quarters; saying, that as their colours were nailed, they could not haul them down.

We then took possession of the prize, which proved to be H. B. M.'s brig Boxer.

64 prisoners were taken, including 17 wounded. The number of the enemy killed cannot be exactly ascertained, as many were hove overboard before we took possession, Capt. Blyth, being one of the slain, who fell in the early part of the action.

When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror, he clasped his hands, and said, "*I am satisfied, I die contented.*"—And then consented, nor till then would he consent, to be carried below."

Some of the Boxer's crew inform that when she last left port, she had 115 picked men for the purpose of taking the Enterprize; and that six were put on board of a prize, and five including the doctor were on shore at the Island of Monhegan, leaving on board when the action commenced 104, which account is corroborated by the muster book, found on board of the Boxer. The Enterprize had 2 men killed and 12 wounded, among the latter of whom, were the Captain, who expired at 12 o'clock, on the night following the action. And midshipman Kervin Waters, also mortally; yet languishing.

The damage done to the two vessels in the action, forms a most surprising contrast; for, whereas the Boxer is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. the Enterprize is in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we may except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require them to be replaced.—While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant BURROWS, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and good conduct of Lt. Mc'Call, his successor to the command, as also, that of all the rest of the brave officers, and crew of the Enterprize, who, in this brilliant affair, have placed at a still greater distance, all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes; nor is their heroism less conspicuous in their humanity to the vanquished enemy, than in their bravery while in [illegible]

MR. POPE'S ADDRESS.

From the "AMERICAN STATESMAN," *(a paper published at Lexington, Kentucky.)*

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE late Fayette election and its incidents must be my apology for once more obtruding myself upon your notice. I shall be content with a very concise statement.—I entered on the theatre of public life with a warm attachment to free government, which remains unshaken.—I never had much respect for party names or epithets, distinct from principles; my objects have been to understand and uphold the true principles and genius of our Constitution, and that system of policy which was best calculated to secure on a durable basis, the public liberty and public happiness.—During my senatorial term, the administration and their party furnished the texts which have regulated my conduct. To the principles which they avowed I have adhered. In making this assertion I stand supported by their public and official acts and declarations. I make it however, not to reproach them, but to justify myself; and after I separated from them on the war question, I did nothing to annoy or embarrass; indeed, the administration are much indebted to me with regard to several important measures. I determined not to avail myself of the last session of my term to oppose them, but really acquiesced in some acts of a very questionable character. To dissipate some prejudices which have been excited against me by means not very honorable, I beg leave to say a few words on the war subject in addition to what I have already laid before the public. In the views I have presented, I have had reference to the public proceedings of the government, nor did I consider any thing else proper for public discussion. To correct, however, erroneous impressions, is the chief object of this address. It will be recollected, that the first embargo was announced to be a measure of impartiality, in relation to both belligerents, which was followed by a non-intercourse against both—On the first day of May, 1810, Congress permitted all the restrictive measures to expire, and seemed determined not to enter into the war, unless one of the belligerents would observe towards us a fair and just policy—It may here be proper to remark, that after we had repealed the first embargo, my views were much less favorable to the war policy than before. From the best consideration I had been able to bestow on the subject, I was convinced that from the nature of the contest between France and England, and the policy adopted to distress each other, it was the interest of this government to maintain their neutral attitude, leaving the merchants who had a right to arm to reap the best harvest they could, during the troubled state of Europe.—Having taken this view, and the administration having assumed a ground in unison with it, it will not appear strange that I should be very averse to see my country manœuvered from it, by any artifice of a foreign Minister—A few months after the arrangement with France was made, about which so much has been said, we began to suspect very strongly that all was not fair; and I urged, when the law of March 1811, was before the Senate, to several friends of the administration in whom I had confidence, the propriety and necessity of taking a ground which would rid us of the arrangement in case it turned out, as we expected, to be a deception;—and a section was then proposed, in substance authorising and requiring the President to revoke it, unless the conduct of the French government should meet his just expectations;—for which I voted, as the journals of the Senate will shew. I state the fact, to prove that my impression from the beginning was, that we owed it to our own honor to rescind the arrangement, if France did not act with good faith.—At the next session, the war session, after the war spirit had been kindled by the newspapers and the president's message, I would have repealed the non-intercourse, and have taken a decided ground against Great-Britain. My opinion was that such a course would have prevented war. A repeal of the arrangement would have furnished Great-Britain with an apology, and the certainty of war with a motive to rescind her orders in council. Otherwise we could, as a measure of our own, have renewed the non-intercourse. The object I had most at heart was to prevent the war, without sacrificing my own popularity or the honor of the country;—and I would not have countenanced war upon principles the most honorable, but from a respect for public feeling. This plan of revoking the arrangements with France, before we commenced hostilities, I pressed on the President verbally, and in writing, many months before the declaration of war, and ultimately on the Senate. This project failed. It will be recollected, that on the 23d day of May, a few days before the war-message was sent to Congress, the vessel Hornet which had been sent after the meeting of Congress, arrived from France with the result so far of Mr. Barlow's mission. Barlow after a twelve months negotiation had not been able to get a single article of a treaty signed and while the French government were amusing him with the prospect of treating, they sent out a squadron of public armed ships, which were burning our vessels for several months before the declaration of war——Upon the whole, it was very evident, that we had been tricked, and trifled with. A day or two, I think before the President's war-message was communicated, a leading friend of the administration, of the senate, asked me my opinion as to the course to be pursued. I answered him, that the only honorable course left us, was to authorise hostilities with both, to commence with letters of marque and reprisal; and that ground I maintained to the last; nor did I give nor intend to give an assurance or pledge to any man that I would vote for it.—Some may have supposed that I would, though unwillingly, vote for it; that is, that I would not hazard a vote against it; and I am ready to confess, that I was very reluctant to differ with some men of the majority on the question I did think that we owed it to our own honor, to manifest our indignation in some way at the conduct of France. Such a course would have rendered the war less popular in England, and have produced more confidence and union at home. Nothing, but notions of honor, should have induced us to go to war: without a change in the policy of France, we had no motive to resist the British orders in council; to prove which, I appeal to no less authority than the instructions of our government to Barlow, a few months before the declaration of war. On the subject of impressment, it must be evident to every man who understands the subject, that a proper law on our part for the surrender of British deserters, and for regulating the employment of foreign seamen in our service, would have led to an honorable and satisfactory arrangement of the practice. In support of which, I refer to the letters of the present secretary of state and attorney-general, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Pinckney.

The political men who support the war, act under the influence of very different motives and objects.—Many, and the most sincere advocates of the war, think, perhaps, that we ought to make common cause with France, to compel Great-Britain to recognize the principles of the treaty of Utrecht; substantially the same contended for by the armed neutrality of 1780, the establishment of which Bonaparte declares to be necessary to the freedom of the seas. Others are for it, because it is supposed to be popular, and will be for it no longer than it is so. A third class probably think it is necessary to have the nation scourged a while with war and taxes, or the fear of taxes, to reconcile them to a reasonable treaty with Great-Britain. Whether it is the interest or policy of this nation to contend for the principles which appear to constitute the avowed basis of the war on the part of France and her allies, or upon what terms our government ought to make peace, are questions upon which I should not, if sufficiently informed, presume at present to give any opinion. I do not, indeed, suppose that it would have much influence with the public. My object, however, in this address, is not to discuss, or provoke the discussion, of any political topics. My intention was not even to examine the correctness of my own course, but merely to correct erroneous impressions with regard to it. I do not expect to address the public in a political way shortly: I can never cease to feel a warm solicitude for the welfare of the country; but my attention, for some time to come, will be chiefly directed to my private and professional business. Means not very fair or honorable have been used to make me enemies—Trivial circumstances, said to have occurred at Washington, have been retailed, and, in part, certainly misrepresented. Some young men, who pretend to be influenced by tales of this sort, whom I most sincerely wished and intended to befriend, and did befriend, have become my most open, noisy, and illiberal enemies. They are probably more influenced by a mean, contemptible hope, that, in abusing me, they will wriggle themselves into the favor of a more dominant influence. I cannot reproach myself for having served them, because I thought they were meritorious; and if they have proved themselves unworthy of my patronage, my only excuse is, that I was misled by an innocent partiality. The freedom and negligence of private conversation have seemed to me to forbid the use of it for the purpose of injuring; and the man who is capable of retailing it to the public, ever so incorrectly, to excite prejudice, so far forfeits his claim to honor or veracity as to be unworthy of credit. I do not mean, however, to shelter myself under the sanctity of private conversation, farther than to avoid noticing it in a public discussion; but to every person who is disposed to enquire of me about matters the most trifling or delicate in relation to my public conduct, I promise a full and free answer. I have nothing to disguise or conceal. I cannot descend to notice the numerous ridiculous stories which have been circulated about a bet, the affair at Mr. Chiles's, &c. &c. I presume that many of the objections avowed had but little influence. They were probably rather laid hold of as pretexts by many indecisive men, who were disposed to run with the current. Success in the late election would have gratified me as an evidence of the good opinion of my countrymen. I did suppose, too, that a seat in the legislature might afford me an opportunity of rendering you service. While no man can dislike more the course pursued since the arrangement with France, or view with less respect or approbation the declaration of war under these circumstances; because, however just, we appeared to be shuffled into it by the artful, manœuvering policy of a foreign nation; I certainly had no design to embarrass the constitutional, legitimate operations of government. I did intend to enter my protest against the interference of the state legislature in the management of the war. To Congress has the constitution confided the power of declaring war, and carrying it on; and it is their duty to equalize its burdens among the people of the U. States: and any attempt of any man, or set of men, to give themselves consequence, or their friends offices, by levying conscriptions or drafts of militia beyond our fair proportion, is unjust and improper: Nor have I been able to ascertain, by what authority a draft of 3,000 militia was made last spring, for the service of the United States. Such proceedings are despotic and oppressive, and ought to be disapproved by every friend to the constitution of the country. Let Congress impose on us our proportion of the public burthens, and I shall be one of the last to oppose, or countenance any opposition to the laws; but this lawless system of raising armies, appointing officers, &c. is productive of the worst effects—It not only occasions much useless waste of the public treasure, but creates much unauthorized patronage—affords to individuals numerous opportunities of peculating, and speculating, upon the public—and tends to prove that our government, as constituted, is incompetent to carry on war. It produces besides, confusion in our military arrangements, and uncertainty with regard to the ways and means necessary to meet the expenses of the war: and, what is more, it tends to lessen among the people that sacred regard for the constitution—the majesty and supremacy of the laws, which is essential to the preservation of freedom. I am a friend to an administration of the government, according to the spirit and principles of our constitutions. I certainly have no anti republican feelings or sentiments, if I understand the meaning of the term. But when I see members of Congress raising armies and appointing officers, without legal authority; drawing money to pay them, without any appropriation by law, and themselves becoming the paymasters; when I see patronage extended to an enormous degree, without necessity; and, worse than all, when I observe the best men in the country afraid to question the propriety of these things, for fear of having the epithet tory, or something else applied, by some impudent scoundrel, I am constrained to suspect that the manly genuine spirit of republicanism has fled; and that the fashionable republicanism is but a name used by many to cover the worst designs. But I will not longer indulge myself on these topics. I will hope that I am under some unaccountable delusion.—I am restrained by another and most painful consideration, that in exposing errors, I may only make enemies without rendering the country any service. Altho' I do not take leave of public concerns without regret, for public life is very agreeable to me, yet I shall find it no difficult task to reconcile myself to it. My principles and views of the public interest I cannot sacrifice in any material degree, to gratify the pride or policy of any party In my state of political depression, I am consoled by a perfect consciousness that the cardinal object, at least of my political course, has been the good of my country—and that I have never planned or meditated the political destruction of any man to preserve my elevation.

JOHN POPE.

P. S. Many well disposed persons have supposed, that after failing to carry the measure I deemed best; it would have been right to have gone with the majority To this I answer, if my course was correct, the other must have been wrong. My vote would have been in direct contradiction to the ground I had taken with the President many months before, and a resolution I had previously moved in the Senate. I was not in a temper to make great sacrifices to go with the party—Most of the abuse I had received was from the democratic party. Had it been from the opposition, I should have considered it in some degree a matter of course; but to be vilified and harrassed without provocation by the friends and pretended friends of administration; and unaccustomed to reproach to have suspicion and distrust diffused throughout the country, and particularly in Kentucky, by those who pretended to be the supporters of administration; conscious that I neither had done any thing or contemplated any thing against the party or administration; that no man would have hazarded his popularity sooner in support of their measures if tolerably right, and that, if, as far as my efforts were influenced by a party feeling, in relation to the renewal of the bank charter, it was with a view to support the administration, had effect on my feelings and disposition towards the party, from which I have never recovered. I was disqualified from being very hearty with them afterwards, and nothing but my attachment to a few individuals kept me with them as a party. Some circumstances connected with the President, which occurred after I had been so severely assailed in Kentucky, about the bank charter and instructions, had no tendency to reconcile me; altho' I do not believe they proceeded from any unfriendly disposition in the President towards me; and under that impression I gave him, during the war session, my views very fully and candidly about our public affairs; and, whether right or wrong, I never addressed a man with more zeal and sincerity, both as regarded himself and the public welfare There seemed to be a systematic effort to proscribe me, or at least to excite suspicion, and under the influence of considerations entirely distinct from any regard to principles. These things have to be sure very little to do with my public conduct, because the correctness of that must depend on facts and principles known to the public; but as my political career has ended, at least for a time, I did not think it amiss to mention them. I had supposed that if France had been faithful we should have gone to war with Great-Britain; with both if she was not; and this was certainly in unison with the ground the government had occupied. I should however, been content to yield the project of going to war with both if the government had revoked what we had done on French account—and taken our own course and of our own accord, against both or either. I did believe that it would have prevented war, and that if it did not, that manifesting our indignation in any way at the faithless conduct of France, would have inspired more confidence, and produced more union without which this government should never hazard a war. On Mr. Webster's late resolutions in Congress much able and ingenious argument has been exhibited with regard to the effect of the French repealing decree on the conduct of Great-Britain. This has appeared to me a very immaterial question, because we never demanded a repeal on the ground that such repeal was necessary to justify resistance to the British orders: so far from it, this government had expressly denied that the orders could be supported on the principle of retaliation; and therefore as respected the dispute between us and Great-Britain, there was no difficulty: But we demanded a repeal as a condition upon which we would depart from our neutrality on our own account, to make it consistent with our own honor and interest to select an enemy; otherwise we might appear to be driven into it, or to submit to dictation of the power benefited by our interference. The French decree of 1811, published in 1812, brought here after the declaration of war, establishes the fact beyond contradiction, that the French government neither had or intended to abandon their hostile edicts, until they had involved us with England My public situation has certainly added nothing to my private fortune; and I must be permitted to say, that few men have acted with more disinterested views. About the mere party contests for power and place, I have little concern: indeed, I rather feel contempt. I am content to be a minority man; and in that character, at present, if I had an opportunity, might render the country most service. I do not intend to relinquish my principles or views of national policy, to oblige any man or set of men. My votes, which have been censured, were, I am confident, consistent with the best interests of the people represented, and therefore I cannot repent of them.

J. P.

Fayette County, Aug 18, 1813.

To the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 9.

Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Allen, commanding the United States brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated L'Orient, (France) June 12, 1813

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the U. S. brig Argus has arrived here in a passage of twenty-three days, all well. On our passage fell in with (in pursuing our course) the British schooner Salamanca (formerly the King of Rome, of New-York) of two hundred and sixty tons, pierced for eighteen guns, mounting six and manned with sixteen men—she was from Oporto, bound to Newfoundland, in ballast, captured and burnt her.

I shall immediately proceed to put in execution your orders as to our ulterior destination.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. ALLEN.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE BATTURE.

The long contested claim to this valuable property, has, as we are informed by a letter from New-Orleans, been at last settled, and the cause probably laid at rest. By a decision of the United States Court for the district of New-Orleans, the act of the late Marshal, D'Orgenois, in dispossessing Mr. Edward Livingston of the Batture, has been declared illegal, and he has been, by an order of the court, again put in possession by the present Marshal.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 14.

We learn by the pilot-boat Unicorn, arrived from Sandy-Hook, that on Sunday afternoon, the British frigate which has been cruising in our Offing for some days, chased a smack close in with the Light; and, being within the reach of the guns of the fort at that place, five of were discharged at her, and it is believed that two shots took effect, as she soon wheered off after discharging several guns towards the block-house on Sandy Hook. An alarm was excited at Fort Richmond, several guns were fired and all was a scene of bustle and active exertions in preparing to meet the enemy. The alarm reached the city, and the necessary preparations were also made here. At this moment, all is tranquil, and the single ship which occasioned so much bustle, is still cruising off the Hook at a safe distance from our fort at that place.

All that was mortal of the gallant and much lamented Lawrence and Ludlow, arrived in this city about two o'clock, yesterday morning by land from Salem, and was delivered on board the United States sloop of war Alert, lying off the navy yard. A committee of the corporation has been appointed by the common council to consider what arrangements for the final interment of the remains of our lamented fellow-citizens, would be appropriate or advisable. We believe there has been no occurrence on which the public sympathy and esteem has been more generally and sincerely expressed, than they will be on the present occasion The colours at the navy-yard, and on board the shipping at the docks, were hoisted at half-mast in respect to the deceased.

Commodore Lewis with the flotilla of gun-boats has returned, from his cruise up the sound, and passed by the city this afternoon to his former station at Sandy Hook.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 13.

Extract of a letter from Com. Hull to Com Bainbridge, dated the 10th inst.

"I yesterday visited the two Brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action. The Enterprize has but one 18-pound shot in her hull, one in her mainmast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot; and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them.—The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18-pound shot in her hull, most of them at the water's edge;—several stands of 18-pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails, and spars, are literally cut to pieces, several of her guns dismounted, and unfit for service; her top-gallant fore-castle nearly taken off by the shot; her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in proportion.—To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you that I counted in her mainmast alone, three 18-pound shot-holes, 18 large grape-shot holes, 16 musket-ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot-holes, without counting above the cat-harpins.—We find it impossible to get at the number killed; no papers are found, by which we can ascertain it.—I, however, counted upwards of 90 hammocks which were in her netting with beds in them, besides several beds without hammocks; and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state-rooms, so that I have no doubt that she had one hundred men on board—We know that she has several of the Rattler's men on board, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Rattler, loaded with four large grape-shot, with a small hole in the centre, to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun.—In short, she is in every respect completely fitted, and her accommodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

Remarks.—There have been various opinions respecting the relative force of the vessels, and some ungenerous attempts have been made to diminish the splendor of the victory. The foregoing extract, we conceive, irrefragably settles the questions of force and of skill. It proves, that in number of men the vessels were equal; in number of guns, it is well known, the enemy were superior; and the vast difference of execution confirms (if confirmation were wanted) the fact, of the high degree of superiority of our seamen in the art of gunnery.

Capt. HULL, with the officers and Crew of the U. S. brig Enterprize, are deeply impressed with the readiness and alacrity with which the inhabitants of Portland, in their civil and Military departments, assembled to do honour to

the memory of the brave Lieut. William Burrows, late commander of the Enterprize, who fell in the gallant action with H. B. M.'s brig Boxer, which she captured and brought into this port; and beg they will receive their grateful acknowledgments, for their very handsome tribute of respect exhibited yesterday in their attendance on the funeral of that brave officer, as well as that of his gallant competitor, Capt Samuel Blyth, late commander of the Boxer, who fell in the same action, and to whom equal honors were paid in every respect, in their funeral obsequies; exhibiting to the world an evidence of that character which the Americans are proud to possess, of shewing every tribute of respect to a brave enemy who has fallen in combat, and of extending to those in their power every mark of liberality and comfort consistent with their situation as prisoners.

The excellent order and regularity which prevailed yesterday in every part of the procession and ceremony, must reflect the highest honor on the inhabitants of Portland, and particularly as the short time allowed could not have admitted of making such arrangements without the best disposition, and the utmost alacrity.

Capt. Hull, with the officers and crew of the Enterprize, embrace the present occasion to express the sense which they entertain of the prompt attention and of the active and humane exertions of Samuel Storer, Esq. the U. S. Navy Agent at this place, in having every accommodation provided for the wounded on board the U. S. brig Enterprize, as well as those on board the Boxer, between whom no distinction was made. And they likewise beg the Physicians of this place, who have been so kind as to afford the most prompt and ample exercise of their professions, towards the wounded of both vessels, to accept their best thanks.

Portland, Sept. 9, 1813.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1813.

MR POPE'S ADDRESS

will be found in the second page of this paper. The reader will find himself amply remunerated for the time he may occupy in perusing this production.—Mr. Pope was for a number of years U. S. Senator from Kentucky; but, having voted as his conscience dictated, he incurred the displeasure of the party that elected him, and was denounced as an enemy to his country. The independent conduct of Mr. P. is on record; and the abuse of him by the parasites of the war, is his best eulogium.

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.

By the arrival here on Thursday, of the sch'r Prudence, Lovell, of Barnstable, from the Chesapeake, which she left on Sunday last, we learn, that the whole British fleet (with the exception of three ships at anchor in Lynnhaven bay) had sailed for Halifax and Bermuda.

FROM LISBON.

By the ship Laguira, Williams, arrived last evening from Lisbon, nothing later was received than was given in the last Mercury, by the ship Citizen.—Capt. W brought no papers.

VERMONT ELECTION.

In 91 towns the Federal Gain since the last election is 1914.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, Sept. 14.

"In addition to the returns published in the Washingtonian, we have heard of four changes in the House of Representatives from democracy to federalism, making in all 28, which will give the federalists a majority in the joint ballot of both houses, should the council be democratic."

On Wednesday last the citizens of Portland gave a public dinner to Lt. M'Call, and the other surviving officers of the U. States brig Enterprize, as a tribute of respect for the skill and bravery displayed in the capture of the British brig Boxer.

GALE IN NEW-PROVIDENCE.

On the 26th July, Nassau experienced a very distressing gale of wind or hurricane. The papers are filled with the melancholly particulars. The storm raged about six hours, and was suddenly succeeded by a calm so perfect that it could only be compared to that of death after the most dreadful convulsions:—and this was followed by a second gale almost as violent as the first. The Government house, and at least one third of the houses were levelled;—much property injured; and many, who were in easy circumstances, reduced to want—To relieve whom large sums of money had been raised and appropriated by the Governor, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Lodges, and individuals Forty-four vessels suffered; a few of them will be totally lost,—some were upset, others dismasted, stranded, and bilged—Most of them will be got off, but all with damage. Many cargoes were spoiled and others injured. A great proportion of the vessels are Spanish, detained on suspicion of covering American property.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, OF YESTERDAY.

BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, and who left Albany yesterday morning, informs, that intelligence had been received there, and published in hand-bills, that on the 9th inst. a long and very rapid cannonading was heard at G. Sodus, and no doubt was entertained that a general engagement had taken place between the American and British Fleets. But its result was, of course, not known. Sodus is about two-thirds the distance from Niagara to Sacket's Harbour.

Com. Chauncey, when he sailed, left two schrs. at Sacket's Harbor. The fleet of Ad. Yeo, was superior in number of guns.

Our informant left Sacket's Harbour on the 8th inst. For two days previous a partial firing had been heard on the Lake, supposed to have been occasioned either by the fleets' firing at a distance while manœuvering, or by two privateers which had sailed from the harbor, and which might be in chase of some merchant vessel.

Nothing but skirmishes had recently occurred at Fort-George; but the British had reinforced themselves from Kingston.

Col. Ripley with his troops returned to Sacket's harbour; the recent movements being a feint. Gen. Brown commands. Lt. Shannon of the 3d Artillery had recently died at the harbor, but the troops were in general, healthy.

The militia requisition was proceeding in the State of New-York; but had not been so successful as had been expected, as to volunteers, particularly at Albany.

CORROBORATION *of the* BATTLE.

The following letter was obligingly handed to us last evening by the keeper of the Exchange Coffee-house.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany, dated Sacket's Harbour, September 11.

"An engagement took place between the Fleets yesterday. The firing (by broadsides) was distinctly heard here for some hours.

"A boat from Great Sodus arrived here this morning, and brings information that some guns were heard on the 9th and again on the morning of the 10th. That they appeared to have been fired about the centre of the Lake, and it was evidently a running fight Ten minutes before 3 P M it became stationary and incessant, and so continued until about 5

"The wind is now brisk from the West and will probably bring advices of the result

"The battle was fought between the isle of Jouli and Presqu' isle, on the N. shore of the Lake."

FROM NEW-LONDON—Sept. 15.

On Monday, last week, the Acasta and Atalanta, proceeded up sound, as far as Harts's Island in the Narrows, and captured several packets, coasters, and market boats; report varies the number from eight to upwards of twenty. One account says, Capt. Hopkins, of the sloop President saw twenty-one sail in possesion of the enemy. On Saturday the enemy's ships returned to their anchorage off this port, about four miles from the light-house; where they remained until yesterday, when they all got under sail to take a short cruise in the sound, excepting one 74.

On Monday the British ships fired above 200 shots at a hogshead placed on the deck of a captured smack.—They apparently fired very bad, as the hogshead and the sloop survived their best endeavors to destroy them.

On Saturday last Capt Jason Rogers, in a private armed Galley belonging to this port, near Fisher's Island, recaptured and towed into Mystic, the packet Amazon, Conklin, of Huntington, which had been taken by the British ships in their cruize up sound.

After Capt. Rogers had taken his prize in tow he was chased by eight barges, till he had nearly reached Mystic.

Friday last a sloop lay at anchor east of Bartler's reef; supposed to be a prize. She was deep laden, had a boat hanging in the davies; appeared to be a western packet.

Same day the schooner, a tender came close in with the shore W. o. Goshen, and returned to the fleet.—She has a lug foresail, and is well calculated for a decoy, showed no guns.

Constitution of the Bible Society *of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

Article 1. The Society shall be styled the Bible Society of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. The circulation of the *Holy Scriptures* shall be its only object. The common version of the Bible, and impressions that combine cheapness with plainness, without note or comment, shall be selected; but no Book, Tract or Pamphlet, shall accompany it, in the distribution from any of the Officers or Members of the Society, or their Agents. In the accomplishment of the object of this institution, the Society shall be at liberty to correspond, as opportunity shall offer, with any other Society formed for the same purpose.

Art. 2. The annual payment of a sum, not less than *Two Dollars*, shall constitute the person paying that sum, a member of the society; and the payment of *Twenty-Five Dollars* shall constitute the person advancing that sum, a member for life.

Art. 3. Legacies, donations or subscriptions of any sum, smaller or larger than those necessary to constitute membership, will be thankfully received, and strictly appropriated to the object of the Society, either in the establishment of a permanent fund, or otherwise, agreeable to the directions of the donors.

Art 4. The Society shall annually choose a *President, Five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary.*—At every Meeting the *President*, or in he be absent, the *Senior Vice President* present, shall preside. The Secretary shall keep a *record* of all the Society's proceedings, and shall correspond in their name.

Art. 5 The *Treasurer* shall keep the accounts of the Society, receive their monies, pay the orders of the Board of Trustees, and annually report to the Society the state of their funds.

Art 6. A Board of *Trustees* of *seven Members* shall be annually appointed; they shall purchase and superintend the distribution of *Bibles* and *Testaments*, pursuant to the first article; they shall meet in *Providence* as soon as convenient after they shall have been chosen, and at such other times and places as they may appoint: A majority shall constitute a quorum for business, and two may adjourn: They shall choose of their Members a *Moderator* and *Clerk*, to hold their offices to the end of the year; the Clerk shall record the doings of the Board, and lay them before the Society, at their annual Meetings.

Art. 7 No person holding an office or offices under this Society, shall receive from it any compensation for his service. At all Meetings of the Board of *Trustees*, the *President*, *Vice-President*, *Treasurer* and *Secretary*, or so many of them as may think fit to attend, shall be equally entitled to vote with the Trustees.

Art. 8. In case of the death, resignation, or removal out of the State, of any Officer, or his refusal to accept the Office, the Board of Trustees shall choose another Member in his place, for the remainder of the year.

Art. 9. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the town of *Providence*, on the day before the annual Commencement of *Brown University*, at ten in the morning, or at such other time or place as the Society shall hereafter appoint; seven Members shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting; of which the *President*, a *Vice-President*, the *Treasurer*, or *Secretary* shall be one.—A majority shall be competent to the transaction of business; special meetings shall be called by the *President*, or either of the *Vice-Presidents* at the request of *seven Members*. Notice of such meetings shall be given in one of the news-papers in *Newport*, and one in *Providence*, three weeks successively.

Art. 10. Two-thirds of the Members present, in any annual meeting, may make alterations and amendments of this Constitution, except the first Article, which shall not be altered, but by the unanimous consent of the Members present at such annual meetings; nor until public notice has been given by advertisement, from the *Secretary*, in one of the news-papers printed in *Newport*, and one in *Providence*, of the substance of the proposed alteration, at least three weeks before such annual meeting.

A true Copy: Attest,

THOMAS BURGESS, *Secry.*

List of Officers elected Sept. 3, 1813.

Hon. Jabez Bowen, Esq. *President*; Rev. William Patton, D. D. Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D. John Throop Child, Esq Ethan Clarke, Esq. James Helme, Esq *Vice-Presidents*; Obadiah M. Brown, Esq. *Treasurer*; Thomas Burgess, Esq. *Secretary*; Thomas P. Ives, Esq. Thomas L. Halsey, Esq. Samuel Eddy, Esq. Mr. Abner Kingman, Walter Paine, Esq. Robert Rogers, Esq. Christopher Fowler, Esq *Trustees.*

☞ *On Wednesday next, at three o'clock P. M. there will be a Sermon preached in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr* Wheaton, *for the benefit of the children under the care of the Female Benevolent Society.*

Died,

At South-Kingstown, on the 10th inst. Mr. William Congdon, in the 19th year of his age.

At Sierra Leone, in July last, Mr. Robert Marvell, son of Mr Benjamin Marvell, of this town, aged 19 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Sept. 18, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Spanish brig John, Carbonell, 14 days from Havanna, with 350 hhds. molasses. Passenger, Capt. *J. Couthoy*, of Boston, who informed, that on the 8th Sept. lat. 38, long. 73, was boarded from a British squadron, consisting of 1 74, 3 frigates, 3 brigs and two schr's, from the Chesapeake, bound to Bermuda.—The ship Santa Maria, from this port to Havanna, had been carried into New-Providence and condemned, and in the late gale went ashore—40 sail of Spanish vessels had been carried into New-Providence previous to the gale, a great number of which went ashore, and were lost.

Arrived on Monday, sch'r Com. Bainbridge, of 69 tons, Capt. Thomas, of Philadelphia, 70 days from Bayonne, with wine and silks.—Spoke nothing.

Same day, Cartel brig St. Joseph Triumfo, Bradbury, 58 days from Sierra Leone, with 86 prisoners, being the crew of the privateer brig Rambler, Appleby, of Bristol, captured on the coast in March last.—10 of the crew died at Sierra Leone, among whom was Robert Marvel, of this town, and Gilson Cook, of Tiverton; and 16 died on board the cartel, among whom was George Briggs, E. Murell, and S. Gavett, of this town.

Arrived on Tuesday, Haytian sch'r Estelle, Constantin, 31 days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee, cocoa, &c.—On Saturday last, in lat. 40, long. 71, was boarded from a fleet, consisting of 2 74's, 1 64, 3 frigates, 3 sloops of war, 1 brig, and 2 sch'rs, from the Chesapeake, bound to Halifax, under command of Admiral Warren

Arrived on Wednesday, Swedish sch'r Fluga, Daniel, 16 days from St. Barts. with Sugar.—Spoke nothing.

Arrived on Thursday, ship Clara, Butts, of New-York, 37 days from St Ubes, with salt.—The ship Agent, Eddy, for Warren, sailed 6 days before

Same day, Portuguese brig Mars of Beresford, Joze, 54 days from Lisbon, in ballast.—Sept. 6, lat. 38, long. 68, was boarded by the privateer brig Beaver of New-York, and informed that they had taken a British packet and 4 other prizes.—Sept. 10th, was boarded by a British fleet of 7 sail, from the Chesapeake for Bermuda.

Same day, Spanish sloop Constitution, Young, 1 days from Amelia Island, via Chatham, with a cargo of sugar, cotton, and coffee.—Passengers, *Messrs. Crafton, Cardee, Henry, Smith*, and 18 others.—Left, Portuguese ship — Stevens, from Savannah, loading with cotton for Liverpool. Sept. 9th, saw a letter of marque sch'r of about 200 tons, standing for the sound.

Same day, Sch'r Prudence, Lovell, of Barnstable, 72 hours from the Chesapeake, with corn.

Arrived yesterday, ship Fox, Smith of New-York, 37 days from Lisbon, with salt.—August 6, was boarded by the Medusa frigate, who endorsed her Register.—On Friday last, fell in with Admiral Warren's fleet from the Chesapeake for Halifax; was boarded from the Anaconda Brig, and informed, that the whole British fleet had left the Chesapeake.

Same day, Brig Hannah, Davoux, of New-York, 53 days from Lisbon.—On Sunday last, was boarded by Admiral Warren's fleet, from the Chesapeake. Sept. 13th, in lat. 40, long 69, spoke ship Massachusetts, Weeks, of Boston 64 days from Lisbon, having been captured by a British frigate, and ordered for Halifax.—On Wednesday last, off Nantucket shoals, was boarded by the Orpheus frigate, bound to Halifax to repair, who ordered Capt. D. not to enter any port to the westward of Block-Island.—On Thursday, off Point Judith was fired at and boarded by an English privateer, formerly the Highflyer of Baltimore.

Arrived last evening, ship Laguira, Williams, of New York, 40 days from Lisbon, with salt.—Left August 7th, ships Ganges, Zodiac, Ontario, Milo, and brigs Spartan, Tybee and Nimrod. August 31, lat. 43, lon. 56, was boarded by the Poictiers 74, Com. Beresford, who informed that they had re-captured 4 of the Yankee's prizes; one of them, a brig, was then in co.—Sept. 2d, lat. 41, spoke ship Amazon, of New-York, 44 days from Lisbon.

Notice.

The Proprietors of the Redwood Library are notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1813, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Library Room.—A general and punctual attendance is requested, as business essentially important to the Institution will then be laid before the Company.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Newport, Sept. 10.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The Dwelling-House in Broad-street, now occupied by *Mrs. Nowell*, and the Lot of Land adjoining, together with the Tan-Yard, lately occupied by Mr. J. Robinson.—For further particulars, apply to

AMEY BORDEN.

Tiverton, August 18.

New Publications.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *Have just received and for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store, a number of New Publications, among them are the following, viz:*—

The *Mirror of the Graces*; or, the English lady's costume.

Sarah, or the exemplary wife, by Mrs. Rowson.

The *Lay of the Scottish Fiddle*; a tale of Havre de Grace.

Rose and Emily; or, sketches of youth, by Mrs. Roberts.

Intercepted Letters; or the twopenny post bag.—To which are added trifles reprinted, by Thomas Brown.

The *Post-Captain.*

Forest of Montalbano; a novel, by the author of "the Romance of the Pyrenees."—4 volumes.

Moral and political truth, or reflections suggested by reading history and biography, by Jacob Franklin Heston.

Life of the late Rev. George White field.

Also a few more copies of

An Account of the Funeral Honors bestowed on the remains of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow; with the Eulogy pronounced on the occasion, by the Hon. Joseph Story. To which is prefixed, a statement of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, with relative Documents, and Biographical and Poetical Notices.—Price 50 Cents.

Sept. 18, 1813.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1813, at X o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the Long-Wharf, *the following* CARGOES, *viz*:—

THE Cargo of the Brig *Fernando*, from Porto Rico, consisting of 67 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES, 38 bags Coffee—140 Ox Hides. 740 Goat Skins. 230 quintals Brazeletto Wood.

A L S O,

THE Cargo of the Sch'r *Fluga*, from St. Barts. consisting of

52 Hhds. Muscovado } SUGARS.
18 Tierces Do. }
31 bbls. Do. }

300 wt. old Copper, and a small quantity of castor Oil.

L I K E W I S E,

THE Cargo of the sch'r *Rebecca*, from Port-au-Prince, consisting of 115 bags Coffee—8 do Cocoa. 2 bbls. and 4 bags Starch. 4 casks and several small kegs of Castor Oil. 8 Tons Logwood.

Conditions made known at time and place of sales.

G. W. MARTIN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Sept. 17.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

IN pursuance of the 8th section of the Militia Laws of the State of Rhode Island, the Brigadier General of the first brigade, orders, that the regiments composing said brigade, rendezvous for review and inspection on the following days, completely armed and equipt as the law directs, viz.

The 1st regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Com. *Isaac Stall*, on Monday, 27th inst.

The 4th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Com *Hezekiah Bosworth*, on Thursday, 30th inst.

The 10th regiment commanded by Lt Col Com *Stephen Sawyer*, on Friday, 1st of October.

It is also required by the Brigadier Gen that the 7th section of the militia laws of this state be punctually attended to by the respective regiments and companies composing said brigade The commandants of the said regiments will order their men to meet at an early hour, that the troops may be inspected at 10 o'clock.—The situation in which our country is now placed, cannot but impress on the minds of the officers and soldiers the absolute necessity of their being completely armed and equipt.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. M'Corrie,

GORDON DICKSON, *Inspector and Major 1st Brigade.*

Newport, Sept. 13.

Vice-Consulate of PORTUGAL.

Boston, August 7, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Masters of Portuguese vessels arriving in any of the ports of *Massachusetts, Rhode-Island & New-Hampshire*, that it is required of them immediately to report themselves at this Office, and to forward their ships papers, to be held until they are again ready for sea.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN,
Vice-Consulate of Portugal.

N. B.—Such as arrive in the ports of Rhode-Island, will call on Messrs. *John H. Wheelwright & Samuel Lopez*, No. 51, Thames-street, Newport, and leave their papers to be forwarded to me.

Poetry.

THE love of Country and of Home, is thus beautifully described by MONTGOMERY.

"THERE is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'r all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valour, truth,
Time-tutor'd age, and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest Isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In each clime the magnet of his soul,
Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to the pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot, than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fire-side pleasures gambol at her feet,
"Where shall that *land*, that *spot of earth*, be found?"
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home!

Paints, Window Glass, Ship-Chandlery, Hard Ware, &c.

Peter Grinnell & Son

Nearly opposite the Providence Bank, offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil; window glass of every size, and different qualities; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern; emery, different numbers; Russia and American glue, chalk, rosin, gums and varnishes; gold, silver and brass leaf; linseed, lamp and whale oil; spirits of turpentine; sheet and pig lead; lines and twine, a great variety; painters and weavers brushes; a great variety of articles for cotton manufacturers and weavers; a small assortment of Hard ware; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames; dressing-glasses; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices; with every article usually called for, in a Paint or ship-chandlery store.

Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery and pictures, of every description; Sign Painting, &c.

Providence, August 23.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit-white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings, well calculated for pelisses; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.

Newport, Nov 20.

Hair Matresses,

MANUFACTURED by JOHN E. WILLIAMS, next N. E. of the State-House—Sofa's, easy and lolling Chairs, furnished as above.

Newport, 7th mo. 24th, 1813.

Shingles.

300,000 Vermont SHINGLES, now landing on the Long-Wharf, for sale cheap, by

JOHN J. ALLAN.

Newport, August 13.

Simeon Martin

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
12 Tierces }
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

ALSO,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Has for Sale,

12 Casks Iron WIRE, assorted, No's 12 to 31.
2 Cases Sattin RIBBONS.
3 Tons best German STEEL.

Newport, June 18.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Storeon the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTONS.
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expence, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holden Almy, Tiverton.

Portsmouth, July 1.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Weeden's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable	Beavers.
Superfine do.	Castors.
Common do.	Do
Patent elastic silk	Hats.
Plated and Wool	Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green castors; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

FOR SALE,

THE staunch fast-sailing Ship PACKET, burthen 307 Tons, lying at Stevens's wharf.—For Inventory, and further particulars, enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 19.

TO LET,

THE Shop occupied by *B. S. Tisdale & Co.* and possession given in Sept. next.—Also, the Shop adjoining, in Mill-street.—Possession will be given immediately.—For terms, apply to

MARY MUMFORD.

Newport, July 29.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale,

(Price $6 in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Hargous*, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

Prime Beef.

FIFTY Barrels prime BEEF, in excellent order, for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6.

FOR SALE,

SIX Hundred wt. of Merino and common WOOL.—Apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD

Newport, August 12.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 30.

Washington, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, August 17th*, 1813.

WHEREAS *William Brown*, of South-Kingstown in the county of Washington, trader, has this day filed in said Office, the act of the Gen. Assembly at their June sessions, A. D. 1813, granting him the benefit of an act made and passed June A. D. 1756, entitled, "*An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.*"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *William Brown* that they be and appear, *if* they think fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the second Monday of Oct next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of the said William Brown.

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk.*

TO LET,

ONE-HALF of the lower part of my Dwelling-House, with two Shops adjoining, to let, with or without the House.—Apply to

ELIZABETH HOSIER.

Newport, 28th of 8th mo. 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate JOB WATSON, Esq deceased, that unless payment is made before the Nov. term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, their Notes and Accounts will be put in suit.

JOB WATSON,
ROBERT H. WATSON, } *Executors.*
BORDEN WATSON,

Jamestown, August 27.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in good repair, in one of the pleasantest situations in Newport.—Rooms furnished if wanted.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 12.

Cranston & Shaw

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private sale.—All cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do. Calivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

Sperm Candles.

SEVEN Hundred Boxes Spermaceti CANDLES, for sale by

THOMAS CARLILE,
Whitman's Buildings.

Providence, July 3.

WEAVERS.

FROM 10 to 15 good WEAVERS, who are furnished with Slaies from 48 to 70, may find immediate employment by application to

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, May 29.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patonage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measues at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy, about 5 miles from Fall-River landing mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small part grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen by applying to Mr. *Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO, Also one-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods, (so called) near Sandwich, well wooded, which mostly pitch pine, and within from 2 to 4 miles of a landing either in Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO, A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 50 Acres, with a large two-story House, barn, &c. almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and Stage.

ALSO 500 Acres of new Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdwin, District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland, and on Saco River a very good situation for getting lumber.

ALSO, 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton, New-Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimac River, and 300 Acres in Navy, Vermont.

The above Lands will be sold very reasonable, a part of it being sold to settle the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BOURNE.—Apply to

ABEL JONES, *Adm'r.*

Bristol, March 25, 1813

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

ALSO,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic souces.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of LILLEY GREEN late of North Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims to either of us within said time aforesaid.

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM HAMMOND,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN WALTE CASE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, August 9, 1813.

New Albany.

THIS Town, just laid out with spacious streets, public square, market, &c. is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory, affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western Country—The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations. At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river.—There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of all stagnant water—being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalement arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation. The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivalled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import when the river is low, and the markets good, as well as when the water is high.—From the vast quantity of excellent ship timber, the great abundance of iron ore, within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the first places in the United States for the building of vessels, as well as the loading them The erection of a saw mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be Sold at Auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder at three annual instalments, to be secured by deed of trust, or otherwise—One fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees, (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to Five Thousand Dollars, the interest of which, to be applied to the use of Schools in the Town, for the use of its inhabitants forever.

Manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, &c. is much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

THE PROPRIETORS.

New Albany, July 9th, 1813.